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Foreign Papers Call Mr. Kim Jong Il Sagacious Leader Having All Qualities Successor Needs

A Bangladesh paper called Mr. Kim Jong Il "a sagacious leader" who has all the qualities the successor needs.

In an article entitled "Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il Is a Sagacious Leader who Is Brilliantly Carrying Forward the Revolutionary Cause of Juche to Accomplish ment", Bangladesh paper Gankantha said, "Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is fully possessed of all these qualities which the successor to the leader should have."

The paper said in part:

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is a sagacious leader who is brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader President Kim Il Sung to accomplishment.

The successor to the leader should be the supreme personifier of loyalty to the leader who started the revolution.

He should also be the most distinguished man perfectly possessed of the revolutionary ideas, outstanding leadership and noble personality of the leader.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is fully possessed of all these qualities which the successor to the leader should have.

He is a model of boundless loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has mastered his revolutionary ideas and is constantly enriching them, a genius of revolution and construction who has mastered the Juche-based method of leadership and is brilliantly applying it in practice and a tender-hearted teacher of the people who is possessed of the personality of the leader at the highest level.

By holding him in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people have come to have a firm guarantee for the successful accomplishment of this cause.

What is most important in inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the leader is to defend his revolutionary ideas generation after generation and translate them into practice to the last.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il formulated the revolutionary ideas of the great leader President Kim Il Sung which hold the highest place in human thought as Kimilsungism, the guiding idea of revolution representing the era.

This classic formulation was the first to expound the basic character, the contents and components of Kimilsungism as a unique system of ideology, theory and method of Juche fundamentally different from the revolutionary theories of the working class in the preceding period and to clarify its historic roots and its position in the world history.

With his energetic ideological and theoretical activities, dear Comrade Kim Jong Il propounded many unique ideas, thereby comprehensively inheriting and perfecting the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has established a well-regulated system for the education in the revolutionary traditions throughout the country to make all the members of society deeply study them.

One of the most important things in carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the leader to completion is to strengthen and develop the party eternally as the party of the leader.

The dear leader declared the Workers' Party of Korea the Kimilsungist party and saw to it that Kimilsungism is made an unshakable guiding principle. As a result, a radical change has taken place in the organizational, ideological and other work of the party.

The October issue of the Nepalese magazine "Sanjivani" published an article headlined "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il Is Possessor of Noblest Virtues."

Citing concrete materials, the magazine wrote that Kim Jong Il personality visited factories, rural and fishing villages, showing deep care and love for all the people of Korea.

He brings up functionaries as reliable revolutionaries of Juche type, regarding all of them as precious assets of revolution.

The Tanzanian paper "Uhuru" November 30 carried a summary of the second part of "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU".

In the preface the paper says:

Some time ago Comrade Kim Jong Il made public the treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" on the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to the formation of the "DIU" by President Kim Il Sung 56 years ago, the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people came to enter the road of new development and the glorious roots of the Workers' Party of Korea began to strike.

The WPK, which has traversed a glorious path of struggle for more than half a century since its roots began to strike from the DIU has performed on this road great feats which will shine long and has grown in strength to be a powerful revolutionary party which is united as firm as a rock and has a wealth of experience.

The publication of the treatise by Comrade Kim Jong Il provided the Korean people with a theoretical weapon for eternally developing and strengthening the WPK as a Juche-type party, invariably defending the revolutionary character of the party and carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche through to brilliant accomplishment.

The Nicaraguan paper "El Nuevo Diario" November 16 carried the third part of the treatise.

In the preface the paper says:

The treatise is a historic document which gives a comprehensive analysis and review of the glorious course of the founding, strengthening and development of the Workers' Party of Korea and a great programme for building a revolutionary party worked out a most perfect exposition of theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of the party of the working class and party activity.

The treatise explains the starting point of the struggle for the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the course of realising the party's leadership and illuminates the way for the founding of a Juche-type revolutionary party and its strengthening and development.

S. Korean Crewman and Soldier Defect to DPRK

Recently, two south Korean men have sought political asylum in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

One is Cho Sung Hyon, a crewman of the merchant ship "Antara" under the Malaysian flag, and the other Pvt. Pak Hyon Mun of the south Korean army.

A KCNA report dated Nov. 23 said, while working as second engineer of the Malaysian ship "Antara", Cho Sung Hyon went to the DPRK embassy in a Southeast Asian country and expressed his will to come over to Pyongyang.

The former crewman was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on December 2.

He told the reporters that he came over to the DPRK because he had reached the conclusion that the only place he should go was the northern half of the Republic which is under the independent policy of General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, and that it was a patriotic action for the country and the nation and an action for a true life for himself.

He also said that the spirit of the nation is alive in the DPRK.

Here are excerpts from interview reported by the KCNA on December 3: (Subtitles are ours . . . .Ed.)

Motive behind Political Asylum

I came here because I hated to live in the south Korean society where everything of the nation is trampled upon by the United States.

I was born in Seoul in 1949. I finished a high school while earning my bread as a newsboy and a shoeshine boy, only to be drafted into the "ROK army." In October 1971, I was dispatched to Viet Nam to serve there for nearly one year and, after demobilisation, was hired as a mechanic at a company and later, after going through a fishery technical training course, served as a seaman aboard merchant ships under Panamanian and Malaysian flags.

Calling at ports of various countries, I could acquaint myself better with the world affairs, felt that the United States of America was not a country as I had imagined, witnessing its real picture and, in this course, I confirmed my determination to break with the cursed land of south Korea which has been turned into an alien land of unidentified nationality where the Americans have things their way.

I reached the conclusion that the only place I should go was the northern half of the Republic which is under the independent policy of General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, and that it was a patriotic action for the country and the nation and action for a true life for myself.

I made up my mind to come over to the northern half of the Republic at whatever cost while I was aboard an ocean-going ship.

I got aboard the "Antara" early in July this year and tendered my resignation while it was mooring at a port of a Southeast Asian country in early October under the pretext of low pay. It was settled that I should go to Kimpo Airport by a plane at 11 on the night of the fifth. They gave me a leave of about three hours before departure to take supper. This was a chance for me to take the action, unnoticed by south Korean agents.

After wandering about for several days, I called at the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a Southeast Asian country and expressed my will and, at last, I have been embraced in the bosom of the socialist homeland which I had longed for so ardently.

S. Korea Colony of U.S.

In the south, Americans ruled and are ruling the roast, seizing the real power in their hands, at the time of Pak's "regime" and at present after Chon Du Hwan grabbed power.

As the south Korean society has been reduced to a dual colony which is dependent on the United States politically and militarily and bound in bondage to the United States and Japan economically, the people are suffering all distress, subjected to indescribable national humiliation and ill-treatment.

While sailing to foreign countries aboard ocean-going ships, through publications and various routes, I acquired a good knowledge of the greatness of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation, and became to deeply sympathize with the Juche idea which is followed by the world people.

Indeed, General Kim Il Sung is a great statesman who not only enjoys unquestioned respect and trust from our whole nation but also enjoys high authority in the world.

Impression of DPRK

Witnessing the astonishing scenes of the development of the northern half of the Republic, I became more deeply convinced that the source of this great creation and construction lies in the wise guidance of respected Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of our nation, and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Now I know what a great honor it is for our nation to hold respected General Kim Il Sung in high esteem as its leader. I can say confidently that if the people in the south had been under the Juche-oriented policy of General Kim Il Sung, they would have lived with nothing to desire more in the world in such a wonderful society as the north.

I acquainted myself with the fact that the spirit of the nation is alive in the north and the future of our people is promising there.

I keenly felt that if the people in the south is guided by the dear leader, they would be able to display a great strength like the people in the north as the full-fledged masters of an independent and sovereign state and demonstrate to the world the mettle of our nation.

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Addressing himself to his mother, relatives and friends in south Korea, he said they should too be guided by the great leader General Kim Il Sung and the sagacious leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, if they are to reunify the country at an early date and achieve national prosperity.

He said:

All the patriotic people in the south should more dynamically wage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy to force the Americans to withdraw from south Korea and overthrow traitor Chon Du Hwan and establish an independent and democratic new system, a new politics, for the day of glory when they will live a happy life in a reunified land of three thousand-ri, holding the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader in high esteem as the leaders of the nation.

Cho Sung Hyon, 33, who had served as a seaman of Malaysian merchant ship "Antara", defected to the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto, Nov. 23)

Reagan Policy Constitutes Fundamental Threat to Asian Security: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the most authoritative daily in Pyongyang, on Dec. 4 cited Reagan's Asian policy of war as the most dangerous factor jeopardizing peace in Asia.

The warning took the form of a commentator's article under the title, "Reagan's Policy of War Is Source of Threat to Peace in Asia."

The following is a full text of the article as broadcast by the Korean Central News Agency:

To remove the hotbed of war from Asia is a very urgent problem for peace in Asia and the independent development of the countries in this region.

The basic factor of threat to peace and the security of people in the Asian region is the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Despite their loud-mouthed cries of 'detente' and 'peace', the American imperialists have, in fact, not waived their design for world domination. Strategically, imperialist America is now preparing for world war."

The U.S. imperialists were hit hard by the Asian and world peoples, but they are still making desperate efforts to realise their domination in all parts of Asia and the world by "strength", not giving up their wild design for "world domination."

Brunt of Asian Strategy

Behind the spurious signboard of "peace" and "security" in Asia they are concentrating more of their armed forces in the Asian region and mobilizing Japan and other followers and puppets to stamp out the Asian people's cause of *chajusong* (independence) and realise their wild ambition for colonial domination. They take this as their Asian strategy and are running wild to carry it into effect.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of their Asian strategy at Korea and zealously stepping up the policy of converting south Korea into a colony and military base and the policy of division and war against the Korean people, openly clamouring that the Korean Peninsula is the "bridgehead on the forefront" for executing the U.S. global strategy.

Since the appearance of the Reagan regime in the United States, the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian strategy has assumed a more aggressive, bellicose and adventurous nature than ever before. In his Korean policy Reagan totally revoked his predecessor's deceptive "troop pullout plan" and openly announced the permanent military occupation of south Korea and is feverishly hastening preparations for a new war against the Korean people, drastically reinforcing U.S. armed forces under the name of the "fulfilment of the commitments."

This is a basic factor aggravating the situation of the Korean Peninsula and the Far East to the highest pitch.

Lately there have been new dangerous military manoeuvres one after another which merit attention in the moves of the Reagan Government to carry into practice its aggressive Korean and Asian strategy.

Crying about the "threat from the north", the commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet said some time ago that the "swift maneuverability of the task force of the aircraft carriers of the U.S. Pacific fleet is an important factor in averting the 'threat'". Synchronizing with his provocative outbursts, 13 warships and nuclear attack submarines including the largest nuclear-powered carriers "Enterprise" and "Midway" of the U.S. seventh fleet moved into the East Sea of our country to stage large-scale fleet mobile attack exercises including air battle, surface ship battle and submarine battle exercises. They held joint exercises with the puppet navy on the South Sea.

These war exercises staged under the very nose of our country show that the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs who have rapidly beefed up armed forces of aggression in south Korea and the Pacific region including Japan are now virtually embarking without hesitation upon the road of provocative military action against the Korean and Asian peoples by mobilizing the armed forces.

These adventurous exercises are a premeditated military threat to and outrageous aggressive provocation against our Republic and a new vicious "test war" and "preliminary war" in which the naval exercises of the "Team Spirit" operational rehearsals held by them against us every year were expanded on a large-scale and made to resemble actual fighting.

It is only too clear that the U.S. imperialists' military exercises staged with the mobilization of large armed forces in the East Sea of our country are maliciously aimed at completing preparations for quick mobilisation of the so-called mobile strike force in Korean war and, at the same time, at coiling up the tension in our country to the highest pitch and invent a pretext for the provocation of a new war as at the time of the infiltration of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the large spy plane "EC-121" and the "Panmunjom incident." This is an aggressive action fully disclosing the bellicose nature of the Reagan regime.

Trilateral Military Alliance

The U.S. imperialists are pushing the south Korean puppet clique further on to the adventurous road of war, while directly mobilizing their armed forces to threaten us.

They supplied the puppets with weapons worth as much as 1,100 million dollars including up-to-date planes, tanks, missiles, etc. in the fiscal 1982 ending in September last, and plan to give more military "aid" to south Korea in the new fiscal year to increase its war potentials and are instigating the puppets to ceaseless provocative military exercises against the northern half of the DPRK. The U.S. imperialists who instigated them to hold military exercises including "*ulji* focus land 82", "*myolgong* (destroy communism)-82" and "*ssangryong* (twin dragons)-82" in a recent period, staged a "combined air firing exercise", flying "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-16" fighter-bombers, "A-10" close support fighter planes, etc. a few days ago. On the other hand, the policy-makers of the U.S. State Department and the bosses of the puppet clique hatched a wicked plot in Kyongju for stepping up preparations for a new war and the U.S. Defence Department announced a plan to transfer scores of amphibious vehicles to the puppets.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to hasten preparations for a new war in Korea are clearly proved also by the fact that they are scheming to speed up the rearming of Japan and further encourage it to military aggression against the Korean people.

Some time ago, the U.S. imperialists, together with the Japanese reactionaries, staged the first joint military exercise of the U.S. and Japanese ground forces codenamed "*yamato* 82" in Mt. Fuji area of Japan with the mobilization of tank, missile and artillery units.

The ninth division of the U.S. army was transported to Japan from the U.S. mainland to participate in this exercise. It is a very ominous move that the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs staged a joint military exercise of ground forces with the Japanese reactionaries.

Upon concluding this exercise, the commander of the U.S. forces in Japan announced a new military plan, blaring that in case of an "emergency in the Korean Peninsula", the U.S. and Japanese armed forces and the south Korean puppet army would form a "joint defence front" in Korea.

The first joint military exercise of the U.S. and Japanese ground forces and the announcement of the military plan were timed to coincide with the fact that the U.S. imperialists strongly urged Japan to drastically increase military expenses and defend by force of arms the sea and sky up to 1,000 miles from Japan and the Japanese reactionaries zealously complied with this demand and were working out a plan for U.S.-Japan joint operations in case of an "emergency in the Korean Peninsula."

These facts clearly show how hard Reagan is at work to step up the militarisation of Japan and perfect the so-called "triangular military alliance" for using the armed forces of Japan as an important military strike force in executing the U.S. Korean strategy, attaching greater importance to the aggressive role of Japan in the U.S. Asian strategy. In this way the U.S. imperialists craftily scheme to reorganise the present "combined forces command" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army in south Korea into the "combined command" of the U.S., Japan and south Korea in case of an "emergency" and draw the aggression armed forces of Japanese militarism, particularly its ground forces, into south Korea on a large scale to launch joint operations against our Republic. The recent first joint military exercise of the U.S. and Japanese ground forces was an important part of operational preparations to carry this plan into effect.

Availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression, the Japanese reactionaries are emerging more openly as a dangerous force of aggression against the peoples in this region, pursuing their expansionist ambition. Through a historical period the aggressive collusion between the United States and Japan has been the root cause of the disasters to the Korean and Asian peoples.

The U.S. imperialists are working hard to knock into shape a new aggressive military bloc called "collective Pacific security system" by linking the military alliance of the U.S., Japan and the south Korean puppets with "ANZUS" and drawing more countries into it. This is a vicious plot of collective military intervention against the Korean and Asian peoples. Herein lay the purpose of the Southeast Asian tour of U.S. Defence Secretary Weinburger some time ago and it is also according to this plan of the master that the traitor Chon Du Hwan of south Korea is croaking about the "summit talks of Pacific countries."

The United States keeps supplying Taiwan with modern weapons.

All these new military moves of the U.S. imperialists bespeak that their Korean and Asian strategy has become all the more adventurous and the Reagan Government is stepping up its war policy in this region. Due to the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, the Korean Peninsula and its surrounding areas have become areas where tensions have been coiled up to the highest pitch in the world.

Furthermore, the conversion of this region into a nuclear armoury of the United States has become a source of great disasters to the Asian people. It is nobody's secret that south Korea and Okinawa have been turned into the biggest nuclear bases of U.S. imperialism in Asia and U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in Japan proper.

Now the Reagan government is weaving a plot to introduce neutron bombs and field nuclear missiles into south Korea and its surrounding areas in addition to nuclear weapons and to deploy cruise missiles of the U.S. seventh fleet levelled at our country.

This means that the U.S. imperialists who have long drawn up a plan for nuclear war against the Korean people are making a greater step forward along the road of adventure.

Under the cloak of "peace" and "security" they are pushing ahead with a sinister plan for the provocation of a new war in Asia. Their Korean and Asian strategy is a criminal scheme against the Korean and Asian peoples.

Politico-Economic Mess

Today the U.S. imperialists' stepped-up aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres against Asia and other parts of the world are connected with their serious political and economic crisis.

The reactionary and aggressive policies Reagan has pursued, crying that "strength" is a cureall since his assumption of office as president, have driven the United States deeper into a catastrophic economic crisis and social confusion. The national debt surpassing 1,000,000 million dollars by far and a budgetary deficit amounting to the tune of over 100,000 million dollars, record figures in the U.S. history, and the bankruptcy of enterprises and unemployment, the worst in scores of years, are clear proof of the bankruptcy of the U.S. economy. Many world publications predicted that there will be no prospect for resolving the U.S. economic crisis but a catastrophic situation similar to that in the 1930's will come.

For its policy of aggression, intervention and war against other countries, the Reagan Government is isolated from and rejected by the world people as never before. Even U.S. "partners" in the Western world are being further dissociated from the United States. The U.S. imperialists are going farther at an accelerated pace along the road of decline and ruin, isolation and bankruptcy.

Nuclear Arms Buildup

Reagan and others in the U.S. ruling circles, like their predecessors, are seeking a way out of the grave crisis in the unbridled arms expansion and new war of aggression. The U.S. policy is precisely the policy of "strength" and a policy of war.

Reagan who is most bellicose among the successive rulers of the United States, is advocating the doctrine of "strength" that the U.S. "interests" should be defended by "military strength" and made powder-reeking provocative utterances, maximizing the war strategy of his predecessors, that "action will be taken if necessary". Under the aggressive slogan of the "reconstruction of the powerful United States" he formed his government with bellicose elements and advocates of "strength", worked out before anything else a "plan for increasing war potentials", particularly, a "plan for allround development of strategic nuclear weapons" and ordered the development and production of neutron bombs, new-type bombers, chemical weapons and other mass destruction weapons. Reagan set it forth as a target to reinforce the U.S. naval and air forces in the Pacific by more than 50 per cent and plans to replenish the U.S. seventh fleet with nuclear-equipped warships and latest-type carriers.

Crying about "multi-front strategy", Reagan went so far as to rave that the United States would prosecute several wars simultaneously on the global scale. In the current fiscal year the U.S. government allocated over 260,000 million dollars, accounting for one third of the total state budget, to military expenditures. And it plans to increase the war budget in the five years to come to 1,500,000 million dollars, a record figure in the U.S. history. Everything in the United States is subordinated to the war policy and the United States is being turned into a warring state. The U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression who makes no scruple of sacrificing other countries and other nations by force of arms for super-profits of the big monopolies.

To engage in armed intervention, subversive manoeuvres and sabotages against the new-emerging countries, suppress the just liberation struggle of the people by force of arms, strengthen aggressive military blocs, openly step up war preparations against socialist countries, and concentrate force of arms on major zones of resources and strategic vantage-points to keep hold on them, etc., proceeding from an unsaturated ambition for "world domination" – this is an important content of the global strategy of Reagan today.

Unchanging Objective

The Asian strategy is the most important part of the aggressive global strategy of U.S. imperialism and, in particular, the Korean Peninsula is a major target of its new military adventure. This is proved by the fact that the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs are largely reinforcing the armed forces of aggression in south Korea and its surrounding areas, openly clamouring that the Korean Peninsula is a "testing ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980's and "the Korean Peninsula is particularly important among immediate three wars."

Facts prove that the aggressive nature of imperialism has never changed and it has assumed a more vicious nature today when imperialism is faced with a serious crisis. Reagan is a heinous warmaniac representing the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists who are desperately clinging to the policy of "strength", while going to decline and ruin.

The invariable wild design of the U.S. imperialists on Asia is to keep hold on south Korea by force of arms and attack our Republic, dominate and control Japan and prevail over the Asian revolutionary forces by "strength" to maintain and strengthen their sphere of influence in this region. The so-called "theory of the Pacific state" and plan of of the "Pacific era" have become a policy designed to realize this dream. In the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists, their occupation of south Korea and war policy are the military axis.

Owing to the frantic war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean and Asian peo-

(Continued on page 3)

Sino-Soviet Thaw and International Relations

By Paek Han Gi
Special to The People's Korea

A number of notable events have taken place one after another this year, spotlighting the turbulence of world politics: Namely, the Falkland War, the Middle East situation, the general elections in Spain and the off-year elections in the United States.

Of them the most important is the just begun process of Sino-Russian rapprochement, an event with long-term far-reaching implications for the course of international relations as a whole.

Start of Thaw between Beijing And Moscow

As far back as the end of the seventies, signs appeared on the horizon, indicating a possible move toward Sino-Russian thaw. The move became noticeable when the ultra-hawkish Reagan took over in Washington in the beginning of 1981.

Since the start of this year, top leaders of the Soviet Union and China have repeatedly released their views on the issue of bilateral relation. On October 5, the first talks of vice-foreign ministers in the three years were held in Beijing, attracting worldwide attention and interest.

Despite a sharp disagreement of views, the two sides agreed on continuing their marathon talks.

On November 16, Russian Foreign Minister Gromyko held political talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua on a visit to the Soviet Union to attend the funeral service for the late L.I. Brezhnev, adding to the speed with which the Sino-Russian accommodation was proceeding.

Reportedly, the Russians talked with the visiting Chinese official three times longer than with the American official who visited Moscow for the funeral of the late Soviet leader.

At the talks with the Chinese counterpart the Soviet Foreign Minister was reported to have told him that the new Soviet leadership attached added importance to the relations with the Chinese and was determined to strive to bring the bilateral relations back on the normal track of good neighborhood.

It was reported that the Chinese Foreign Minister responded with expressing hopes that the bilateral relations would be improved in a phased manner through the common efforts.

In an interview with a Chinese reporter prior to the departure from Moscow for home, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said, "I have discussed with Foreign Minister Gromyko the way of removing the obstacles to the improved bilateral relations and the matter of expediting the talks of vice-foreign ministers to set in motion progress in practical fields." He portrayed the prospect of bilateral consultations as "optimistic."

Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party made an interesting statement in connection with the Soviet tour of Foreign Minister Huang Hua, saying that everything was up to the Soviet Union's attitude. This was a virtual reconfirmation of the stand described by the Foreign Minister.

In his statement the Chinese Foreign Minister voiced an affirmative appreciation of the overtures from the late Soviet leader made in his Taskent statement and in his other statements for improved relations between Moscow and Beijing. The Chinese Foreign Minister called Sino-Russian friendship beneficial to peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

These afore-said moves indicate that the Chinese and Soviet leaders view the normalization of the relations of their two countries as an all-important political task.

In parallel with the political moves, bilateral relations are being reactivated in economic and cultural fields.

The Chinese have already begun to import aircraft, automobiles and other industrial products from the Soviets in an increased trade between the two countries. The economic relations are steadily expanding as shown in the newly signed accord on access to the Siberian railroad.

Sports, cultural and scientific exchange has been undertaken in an expanded manner.

Factors in Moves toward Reconciliation

Then, what are driving the moves toward such rapprochement?

First of all, the leaders of the two countries have concluded that the improved relations of their countries are in their respective national interests.

Regardless of differences in their views on the conduct of revolution and construction and on the international issues, they have the common goal of fighting for the victory of socialism and they have common borders.

Consequently it is clearly against the interests of the two countries that they confront each other with hatred and continue their military confrontation.

To the two countries, the deployment of massive forces along their common borders has proved a considerable burden in terms of manpower and material resources. It has militated against their successful construction of socialism.

Secondly, the improved Sino-Soviet relations are apparently an indispensable factor to the strivings to strengthen unity and cohesion within the socialist countries and to develop the international working-class movement.

The many years of disputes and confrontation between the two countries have inflicted an undeniably big loss on the international working-class movement and the peace and democratic movement.

The continuing rift between Beijing and Moscow has given the imperialists and in particular the American imperialists much space for their unbridled attempts to expand their sphere of influence and intensify the subversive and interventionist activities against the non-aligned countries throughout Asia and the rest of the world.

This situation has led the world public to want earnestly Sino-Soviet reconciliation and normalization which they regard as important to the cause of peace and social progress.

Thirdly, in terms of timing, the moves for Sino-Russian thaw coincide with the increasingly dangerous aspects of Reagan's "policy of strength" and policy of war.

The Reagan Administration which was installed in Washington with the pledge to rebuild "strong America" has been making all its efforts to reinforce the encirclement of the Soviet Union, clamoring against the alleged growing threat from the socialist state. At the same time, the American administration has strongly insisted on having the division of China perpetuated as "two Chinas" through the continuing intervention with Taiwan, a part of Chinese territory and through the sales of weapons to Taipei.

Based on the policy of superior strength, the Reagan Administration is dead set on beefing up its armed forces and those of its allied states, fortifying the aggressive military blocs and deploying theatre nuclear weapons to overseas bases.

As a result, international tensions have been sharpening to a dangerous point where the threat of nuclear holocaust has been becoming real.

Against this backdrop, large-scale anti-nuclear peace campaigns have been launched in Western Europe, Japan and the United States, with no signs of abating so far.

It is no surprise to see that the Chinese and the Russians have weighed this upsurge of anti-nuclear movements.

As mentioned at the beginning, the possible Sino-Russian reconciliation moves have been deliberately downplayed by the policy-makers in Washington, Tokyo and in other West European capitals.

They try to conceal their embarrassment by calling the situation "expected" or "indicating no basic change." It is needless to say that they are well aware of the tremendous implications of the Sino-Russian reunion for the global situation.

Long-Feared Nightmare

For this sort of people, the adventurous policy of strength followed by Reagan or the militaristic policy of Japan does not look like a nightmarish spectre. What is their nightmare is friendship between Beijing and Moscow. This is a reversed mentality.

As illustrated by the history textbook controversy, the peoples of Asia are critical of Japan taking the road again of militarism, far from penitent of its past Asian aggression policy.

As a matter of common knowledge, the Americans, after the last world war, had persisted in the containment of China, and, when it failed in a fiasco, they approached the Chinese, flying the white flag; thus, the China card has been incorporated into their global strategic policy considerations and in particular their Asian strategic policy.

With their international clout falling and with their economic crisis being aggravated with the runaway inflation and a record high jobless rate, the Americans have encouraged the militarization of Japan as their proxy in Asia. This American policy has been seized upon by the Japanese policy-makers who dream of the old militaristic glory in Asia.

What is a key pillar of such American-Japanese Asian policy is the continuation of the Sino-Russian feud.

The loss of such political leverage would come as an unprecedented blow to the policy-planners in Washington and Tokyo.

The impact of Sino-Russian thaw on the Western members of the NATO is likewise grave.

Leader of the Western alliance, the United States is anticipated to press its allies to make greater arms buildup efforts and provide more money for the defense of the alliance.

Such anticipated American pressure would prompt more lukewarm response from within the Western alliance, generating anti-Americanism.

A net outcome would be deeper isolation of the Reagan Administration in the Western alliance.

Impact on Korea

The Korean Peninsula would be no exception.

A shock wave has been felt in Washington, Tokyo and Seoul over the possible implications for their policy behavior in Korea of the reported moves toward Sino-Russian remarriage.

The policy makers in the three cities are spreading a misleading impression that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands to suffer most from progress in the Sino-Soviet talks on the normalization of their relations.

The Reaganites and the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan have persistently attempted to estrange Pyongyang, Beijing and Moscow from each other and pit them against each other. The so-called "cross recognition" formula is part of such strategy.

Both Beijing and Moscow have consistently supported the reunification policy put forth by the DPRK. With their bilateral relations improved and normalized, the two countries would find themselves in a better position to coordinate their common action in support of Pyongyang in its efforts to achieve negotiated reunification.

What should deserve a particular mention is that the Sino-Russian reconciliation would greatly help strengthen anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. international action, which would in turn prove advantageous for the international campaign to press for the American military withdrawal from south Korea and support the anti-imperialist and independent struggle of the south Korean people.

Non-plussed by the Sino-Russian fence-mending, the Americans and their followers are likely to launch a reckless major adventure on the Korean Peninsula.

In any event, the process set in motion of Sino-Russian thaw would contribute toward generation of a better international climate for the peace of Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided Far Eastern country.

For this reason, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long hoped for the restoration of unity and solidarity within the socialist states and in especial Sino-Russian reunion.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"We adhere to the principle of independence in our activities for unity and cohesion among the socialist countries. We insist that the socialist countries should firstly oppose imperialism, secondly support the movement for the liberation of colonies and the international working-class movement, thirdly continue to take the path of socialism and communism, and fourthly observe the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of others, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits. We hold that despite the disagreement of views, the fraternal pasties and socialist states should try to strengthen their unity and solidarity and jointly struggle on a basis of these four principles."

This statement succinctly tells the stand of the DPRK on the issue of unity and cohesion within the socialist forces.

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The just begun process of Sino-Russian thaw is a major event of cataclysmic nature.

The eighties have been long predicted to be a decade of turbulence, of which the Sino-Russian thaw is likely to be illustrative.

This dramatic event has inspired new confidence and encouragement into those forces that fight for the peace and security of the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries and for social progress. This deals a telling defeat at the U.S.-led imperialist forces and forces of reaction.

(Continued from page 2)

ples the danger of a new war is increasing day by day in this region.

Their Korean and Asian strategy is a grave obstacle on the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a source of permanent threat to peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and Asia. Everyone can gather that if the U.S. imperialists unleash a war of aggression in the Asian region, it may develop into a global war.

The strengthening of the military collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and their military alliance system after the appearance of the Reagan administration is another important factor aggravating the Asian situation at present. This collusion poses an ever greater threat to peace in this region and to the national independence and sovereignty of the Asian people; it is a most urgent demand to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

Most Urgent Task

The Asian people hope that Asia will become a peaceful and independent continent free from imperialist aggression and domination, from the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and military bases and from their nuclear weapons and all other destructive means. As long as the U.S. imperialists are entrenched in Asia, Asia cannot be peaceful or free.

To strengthen the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a just road for accelerating the building of an independent, new Asia. Only when Asia is independent is it possible to maintain and consolidate peace in this region.

The south Korean people, upholding the slogan of anti-U.S. imperialism and independence, are valiantly struggling against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of and colonial domination over south Korea and the desire for independence is growing stronger in Japan and other countries of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly know that the Asian people today is not the Asian people yesterday and renounce the old policy of taking "strength" as a cureall. Military threat will frighten no one and bring nothing.

The Reagan Government must desist from war preparations against and military threats to the Korean and Asian peoples, withdraw all their aggression forces and nuclear and all other destructive weapons from south Korea and the rest of Asia and take their hands of aggression off this region.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in war adventures, pursuing the aggressive design on Korea and Asia, it will only result in precipitating their own destruction.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up the wild design to stage comeback to Korea and Asia. It is foolish of them to gain profits by partaking and cooperating with the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres. The deeper Japan is involved in the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists, the further she will be subjugated to them. This will reduce Japan to a complete military appendage of U.S. imperialism and impose a holocaust of war upon her people again. This is inevitable as long as Japan is tethered to the war chariot of U.S. imperialism.

History will advance according to the desire and demand of the people.

The Asian people should further intensify the sacred struggle to clear Asia of the U.S. imperialists and build an independent, new Asia. **(Subtitles are ours .... Ed.)**

Pyongyang Defines Nakasone Cabinet as Pro-U.S. Conservative Seeking "Constitutional Revision"

Pyongyang on Nov. 30 anatomised the change of power in Japan and its background, saying that the sudden resignation of former Prime Minister Suzuki is a logical result of the bankruptcy of his home and foreign policies.

The official paper Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) pointed out that the resignation of Suzuki was connected first of all with the bankruptcy of his home policy and the further aggravation of the economic crisis.

Noting that in recent years the Japanese economy has been marking time, the paper says:

At present economic activity is at an ebb in Japan. Due to the slickness of export and productivity, around 1,500 small-to-medium-sized enterprises go bankrupt every month. As a result, unemployment is certain to have recorded the maximum after the World War II.

In particular, the frustration of the "financial reconstruction plan" was a heavy blow at Suzuki.

Suzuki made a big talk that he would do away with the deficit issue of national bonds till 1984. However, his "commitment" fell crash in face of the grim reality, compelling him to declare a state of "financial emergency" in September. This virtually means that he admitted the bankruptcy of his financial policy.

Noting that the resignation of Suzuki is also connected with the fact that he has zealously stepped up Japan's militarisation and war preparations, deeply involved in the global strategy of U.S. imperialism, the paper says:

At the strategic demand of U.S. imperialism harbouring a wild ambition for world supremacy, the Suzuki cabinet drastically increased military expenses for the "military aggrandisement" of Japan, stepped up the militarisation of economy and arms buildup and pushed ahead with the plan for wartime legislation including the revision of the constitution.

All the more serious was the fact that actively partaking in the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy and new war provocation plan, it markedly increased economic and military aid to the south Korean military fascist clique and accelerated in real earnest preparations for the "joint operations" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to cope with an "emergency" in the Korean Peninsula.

As a result, Japan has been more deeply involved in the dangerous Asian aggression strategy of U.S. imperialism and her territory has been further converted into its nuclear strategic base, operation and supply base. This poses a grave threat to Japan's peace and security and to the lives of her people.

Due to the bankruptcy of the Suzuki cabinet's policy, the prestige of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party has fallen to the ground. This has caused apprehensions among the Japanese monopolies and ruling quarters and resulted particularly in bringing to the surface the confrontation and feuds in the different groups of the Liberal Democratic Party.

As his home and foreign policies went bankrupt and he was criticized by the people and put in a dilemma by feuds among different groups within the ruling party, Suzuki, unable to find a way out of fix, gave up everything and stepped down from power.

Noting that the change of power in Japan does not mean that Japanese politics freed itself from the track of military aggrandisement, the paper continues:

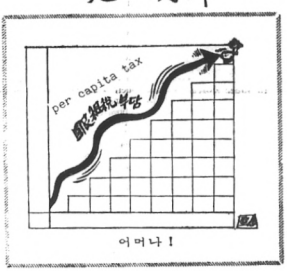
Saying that the Nakasone cabinet is a pro-American conservative one seeking the "revision of the constitution and arms buildup," the democratic forces of Japan and almost all the newspapers of Japan warned against the danger of its line of military aggrandisement.

It is clear that the change of power in Japan will not eliminate the economic crisis.

The peace-loving people of the world, the Asian people in particular, are watching Japan's militarisation and arms buildup with heightened vigilance.

Japan must not follow the road of militarisation and aggression but take the road of independence, peace and neutrality.

光日漫評



'Oh God!'

NOV. 5, THE KWANGJU ILBO

Seoul's 1983 Budget Characterized as War-Oriented

The south Korean national assembly on December 2 passed the budget bill for fiscal 1983 scaled at 10,416.7 billion won (approximately $13,889 million), an 8.8 percent increase over this year's. Of the figure 32.8 percent or 32,318 million won goes to the so-called "defense spending," equivalent to 6 percent of the GNP. Under the pretext of "balancing the increased revenues with the reduced expenditures," the budget envisions sales of what the Chon junta calls "government bonds" worth 550 billion won, which were later reduced to 346.7 billion won.

Illustration of Economic Doldrums

The Chon junta defined the budget for fiscal 1983 as a "reduced budget." Of course, the 8.8 percent boost over this year's level may be low compared with those of the past two or three years which recorded 20-30 percent increases. However, judging from the fact that the actual economic growth rate and the increase rate of the wholesale prices are "expected" to be 7.5 percent and 5 percent respectively, the 8.8 percent increase can not be described as "low."

Moreover, according to an announcement of the Chon junta, the 8.8 percent increase consists of a 4.1 percent increase in tax revenues and a 5.7 percent rise in proceeds from the sales of "government bonds." These facts clearly illustrate that the over 10 million won budget is not "a reduced budget" but a "boosted one" and a "red-ink one."

The new budget can be said clear evidence of severe economic ills - balance of payments difficulties, a full-fledged recession, inflation, a series of bankruptcies in such fields as textiles, ship-building and steel-making sectors.

Burdened with the economic difficulties, the populace and the corporations fail to pay taxes to meet the junta's requirements. "At the present juncture, any further increase in tax revenues can not be expected." (*The Maeil Kyungje Sinmun, Sep. 13*)

Therefore, the Chon junta can not but adopt what it terms a "reduced budget."

"Defense Spending": 6% of GNP

Six percent of the GNP for "defense expenditures", (a total of 32,318 million won) is a big figure, compared to those of Japan and European countries. In case of Japan, defense expenditures are normally around 1 percent of the GNP. Most of European countries divert 2-5 percent of the GNP for their defense purposes. The Sep. 13 issue of the mass-circulation daily Dong-A Ilbo emphasized, "The Government, this time, too, follows an invariable principle of spending 6 percent of the GNP as defense expenses."

With a vast amount of "defense expenditures", the south Korean forces are being expanded and provided with better weapons so as to bear the brunt of any aggressive operations. Although the mission of the south Korean forces is not to defend the south Korean population but to defend the security of the U.S. and Japan, the Chon junta is constantly financing the modernization and expansion of the south Korean forces and buying weapons and arms making technology from the Americans.

The principle of "defense expenses" taking 6 percent of the GNP, was put forward by former U.S. President Carter when he visited Seoul in 1979 to discuss the "maintenance of sophisticated military power and war posture" with the late strongman Pak Jung Hi. Gen. Chon, too, has constantly tried to observe this principle. Gen. Chon reconfirmed this commitment when he visited the U.S. in February, 1981. Reagan, kissing Gen. Chon, announced a total freeze of the planned U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea. In the joint communique published on Feb. 2, Reagan declared the continuing presence of American forces in south Korea and strongly backed future reinforcement. The joint communique expressed the American plan to supply more military assistance to south Korea. On the other hand, Gen. Chon in his Feb. 3 speech at the National Press Club in Washington declared, "South Korea is a bulwark for the defense of the U.S. and Japan."

Though a "tight-money budget" is worked out for next year because of its acute financial shortage, one-third of it is allotted to military spending.

At a time when Seoul is sharply increasing its military expenditures to perfect its combat capability, the DPRK has adopted a reduced defense budget, or 14.5 percent while last year 14.8 percent went to the defense purposes.

Heavy Taxation

A exploiterous and plunderous nature of next year's budget also finds a vivid manifestation in the composition of its revenues.

The revenues comprise the internal taxes set at 5,973,300 million won, or 7 percent higher than this year's and from the educational tax 247,700 million won, or 2.4 percent higher. The target figure of tax collection is planned to be 103,000 million won under the pretext of narrowing the gap between the expenditures and revenues.

KCNA Comments

Introduced here is a gist of the Dec. 8 official KCNA commentary on the "south Korea's budget bill for fiscal 1983":

South Korea's next year's budget is a budget of war and repression worked out on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, a red-figure budget reflecting the economic quandary of the puppets and a predatory budget designed to bleed the people white. This is illustrated by the content of the "budget."

The "defence spending," the direct military appropriations, occupies 32.8 per cent of the "budgetary" expenditure. Though the puppets were compelled to work out a "tight-money budget" for next year in their acute financial shortage, they did not hesitate to allot one-third of it to military spending for war preparations.

These vast military appropriations are based on the "iron-clad rule" of the U.S. imperialists to build "a high-grade military force and combat posture."

And the puppet clique earmarked a big share of the "budgetary" outlay for the maintenance and reinforcement of the fascist ruling machinery and increase of the repressive force.

These facts indicate that next year's "budget" of the puppet clique is an offspring of the treacherous scheme of the military hooligans to execute the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, their masters, and put down with bayonets the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-"government" struggle growing among the south Korean people.

Limited Nuclear War in Korea: Its Implications for Japan

Be it limited or not, nuclear war in Korea would certainly devastate the Far Eastern country and wipe out the oldest cultures in the world, with all its territory rendered uninhabitable for scores of years.

Supposing nuclear war is limited to Korea only as American policy-makers plan, could Japan remain unscathed and unaffected?

Could Japan expect to make huge profits again in selling necessary goods for the rehabilitation of its neighbor?

During the Korean War (1950–53), special American procurement orders poured into Japan, paving the way for its impressive recovery from the damage suffered in the Second World War and consequently for its rise as an economic power.

What led to the American procurement orders were its geological vicinity to the war theatre and its industrial potential which was left intact as a whole throughout the world war.

In case of renewed hostilities in Korea which would escalate quickly into nuclear shootout, could Tokyo expect that history would repeat itself?

Massive Nuclear Presence In South Korea

Today, estimates put the combined yield of nuclear weapons in south Korea at 13 megatons, or approximately 1,000 times that of a Hiroshima type A-bomb.

In order to carry 13 million tons of TNT, it needs freight trains 13 times as long as the length of the Korean Peninsula from north to south.

What are available for use in Korea are various types of nuclear weapons stored at American bases or aboard surface ships or submarines in the Pacific region, the total yield of which are believed at least 2,000 times as powerful as the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Given the American proclivity to the use of massive firepower as shown in the last world war, the Korean War and the Vietnam War, it is highly probable that all these nuclear weapons stockpiled in south Korea and throughout the Pacific region would be released onto the Korean Peninsula in case of resumption of conflict in the tiny Asian peninsula.

In the last Korean War alone, the United States expended 73 million tons of war supplies 11 times as large as those consumed in the Pacific war with Japan.

In area, Korea is two-thirds of Japan, and in terms of industrial capability and military strength, Pyongyang was no match to Tokyo.

When the Korean War ended, the whole of the peninsula lay in ruins. At the end of the last war, Japan retained much of its industrial potential despite saturation bombing raids by the American air force.

According to a limited nuclear war scenario, nuclear war would be fought in and above Korea and in its surrounding seas, the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea, where scores of megatons of nuclear weapons would explode.

What should naturally be anticipated in addition to explosions of nuclear weapons are the damage on nuclear reactors aboard surface ships or submarines or their destruction due to attacks or malfunctioning. In this case, leakage of radioactivity would be massive.

Another major threat of a likely leakage of radioactivity is posed by nuclear power plants operating or under construction in south Korea which would be targets of air-raids or suffer damage or melt in nuclear explosions.

In the event of nuclear war limited to Korea, no nuclear bomb or missile would fall on the Japanese archipelago, but direct and indirect impacts on the island country would become catastrophic beyond imagination.

What would prove fatal to the small island country are its geological adjacency to the Korean Peninsula and its high-technology industry.

AMERICAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH KOREA*

Service	System	Number of nuclear-capable systems	Load & Reload (if per system)	Total Nuclear Weapons	Explosive Power per weapon (maximum kilotonnage)
US Air Force	Fighter Bombers (F-4 Phantom)	48	4	192	10kt**
US Army	Artillery				
	8" (M-110)	28	2	56	1kt
	155mm(M-109)	76	2	152	1kt
	Surface to Air Missiles Nike-Hercules	144	1	144	5kt
	Surface to Surface Missiles Honest John	4	20	80	100kt
	Sergeant	2	6	12	100kt
	Atomic Mines	25-50	1	25-50	5kt
TOTALS		327-352		661-686 Nuclear Weapons	

* Estimates based on the following methodology: Nuclear capable systems in Korea were identified and then, using estimates based on European load and reload experience, a total for each system was computed

** The Hiroshima bomb was 15kt

(From a report "Korea & U.S. Policy in Asia" published by Rear Admiral Gene La Rocque, Centre for Defense Information, the U.S.)

EMP—A Panic Strikes The Archipelago

What characterizes Industrial Japan today is its semiconductor IC chips (namely, integrated circuit). The normal functions of the Japanese economic, social and political life are all operated with IC's.

The semiconductor is extremely vulnerable to EMP emanating from nuclear explosions. Its resistance to the EMP is one-ten millionth of that of the vacuum tubes now replaced with the semiconductor.

IC computers are part and parcel of Industrial Japan. Even the ubiquitous pinball houses are run with IC's.

Japan leads the advanced countries in the extensive use of IC's and may safely be called a conglomerate of IC's.

The powerful electromagnetic pulses (EMP) born of nuclear explosions occurring one after another in and near Korea and in its surrounding seas instantly strike the high-technology Japan.

The moment the EMP's reach Japan, its communications with the rest of the world would instantaneously be cut off; radio and television telephones go dead; electricity blacked out; plants stop operations, Shinkansen bullet-trains, Tokaido, Tohoku and Joetsu and other railway lines stop, inter-bank on-line connections collapse; running gas-filled cars stop or crash head-on each other, flying aircraft, civilian or military, would fall, in hospitals, total blackouts would paralyse the medical treatment.

Resulting from this EMP-caused Japan-wide paralysis, the whole country would be put into a panic. The Japanese archipelago would transform itself into a helpless and disabled IC mass.

Memories stored in computers would be totally erased in EMP attacks and Japan would be prevented from recovering.

Power plants with nuclear reactors would face meltdown, leaking massive amounts of lethal radioactivity.

The Japanese government and the business community would be deprived of their nerves to communicate and know what's going on. Mobs would rise up, fires sweep the cities and industrial belts.

In an instant, high-technology Industrial Japan would be destroyed without being hit directly with nuclear bombs or missiles.

The EMP's produced as a result of nuclear explosions would blind the air-defense radar systems of the island country, and reduce it totally exposed to nuclear attacks. Japan would become a tempting invitation to them.

In a worst case scenario, nuclear-armed aircraft flying over Japan would crash or nuclear-armed and nuclear-propelled naval vessels including submarines would break down.

Too heavy dependence on the sophisticated electronic equipment would turn out to be fatal to Japan.

Boeing B-52 Stratofortress (From the December issue of the Koku (aviation) Journal)

Radioactive Fallout

What would strike Japan already totally paralysed by the EMP is radioactive fallout.

After several hours of nuclear explosions in Korea, deadly initial radioactive fallout would fall on the whole of Japan.

Why?

Located immediately east of the Asian Continent, to be more precise, east of the Korean Peninsula, Japan lies on the latitudes where the world's strongest jet streams blow.

In particular, the narrow Japanese archipelago extends from west to north-east in an arc form.

The jet stream, coming from the Korean Peninsula, reaches a maximum velocity of 450 km per hour, twice that of the Tokaido Shinkansen bullet trains.

In distance from the Korean Peninsula to the Japanese islands the shortest is 215 km and the longest over 1,000 km.

In terms of population density Japan tops the world. In terms of per-inhabitable area GNP, Japan is about 30 times as high as the United States and four times West Germany.

In terms of radioactive fallout, the Japanese islands stand on the latitudes, the path of the jet stream, carrier of the radioactive fallout. This makes Japan most disadvantageous among the world's advanced countries. West European countries are situated on high latitudes.

Nearly million tons of radioactive debris, lifted up into the air above the Korean Peninsula by series of nuclear explosions would be transported by the jet stream and fall on Japan.

The initial radioactive fallout would shower on the island Japan in rains or snow or in many other forms, affecting tens of millions of Japanese people with lethal radioactive diseases.

Radioactive particles falling on the mountains, rivers or lakes would make water resources unfit for human drinking.

There would no effective way of preventing water contamination since the EMP strike knocked out all the power and communication systems.

Most of crops would immediately be affected with radioactivity and become harmful to the human beings. Agriculture would be totally devastated.

Huge areas of lands would have to be abandoned for dangerous radioactive contamination.

Famine would follow and diseases would spread. Fatalities would be astronomical in number.

Atomic Tidal Waves

The Sea of Japan would inevitably become a dead sea laden with lethal radioactivity.

Fishing or sailing the Sea of Japan would risk immediate radioactive contamination.

Undersea nuclear blasts would generate the so-called atomic tidal waves and storm on the seashore of the Japanese archipelago.

Radioactive sea water churned up by the nuclear explosions would fall on the island Japan in rains or snow.

For weeks, radioactive rains or snow would continue to fall on Japan.

As a matter of common knowledge, the Sea of Japan is one-one hundred sixty fifth of the Pacific Ocean in size and is a sort of an inland sea like the Mediterranean Sea.

Annually an average 9 billion tons of sea water evaporate from the Sea of Japan, of which 99 percent fall on the island nation in forms of rain or snow.

It would be relevant to recall that tunas caught off Japan one year after the hydrogen bomb experiments in the South Pacific in summer, 1954 were found contaminated with radioactivity resulting from the nuclear testings and were forced to be dumped into the sea.

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Limited nuclear war in Korea would certainly devastate Japan, too.

Nuclear shoot-out in Korea would never remain contained within the borders of Korea. It would certainly expand into international nuclear exchange.

The island country of Japan is surrounded by the seas. The United States is far away.

When limited nuclear breaks in Korea and when its impact on Japan becomes catastrophic, there is no place for Japanese citizens to take shelter.

Dr. Yasuo Miyake, Japan's authority on radioactive contamination, told the author, "Under whatsoever circumstances, nuclear contamination of the Sea of Japan must be averted by all means. Nuclear exchange in Korea and in its surrounding seas must be avoided."

Dr. Koichiro Takahashi, former director general of the Meteorological Agency of Japan, said in a telephone interview with the author: "Nuclear war in Korea would adversely affect Japan climatically, meteorologically and geologically, even when Japan is not directly engaged in the war. The situation which might lead to nuclear war in Korea should be prevented."

After all, it would be in the best short-term and long-term security interests of Japan to contribute to the creation of a nuclear-free Korea and a nuclear-free Northeast Asia.

By Kim Myong Chol

Korea-American Relations, 1882-1982

Introduced here is contribution by Prof. Song Gyong Won, 57 Korean, living in Los Angeles, California, to The People's Korea.

In his article entitled "Korea-American relations 1882–1982", he made a historical analysis of Korea-American relations and hit the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea and its support of the successive dictatorial "regimes."

Touching upon the growing anti-Americanism, he called for U.S. disengagement from south Korea.

On January 22, 1982, General Chun Doo-Hwan issued a new formula for the unification of Korea which is now familiar to many of us. In this statement, General Chun said: "I am firmly convinced that unification must be accomplished on the principle of national self-determination and through democratic and peaceful procedures that reflect the freely expressed will of the entire people." Furthermore, the general suggested that: "the South and the North shall abandon all forms of military force and violence, as well as the threats thereof, as a means of settling issues between them and seek peaceful solution to all problems through dialogue and negotiation." How serious was he when he proposed such a plan? The situation in South Korea, however, contradicts with his statement.

General Chun, not only has kept many thousands of patriots in prison and savagely tortured them while talking about freedom of expression in bringing about the national unification. General Chun, with the United States, exercised the largest military maneuver in the world involving 157,000 troops while he is suggesting the elimination of all forms of military force and violence.

Both Chun and Secretary Weinberger watched the hour-long military display with protection behind bullet- proof glass, in a sandbagged, concrete, double-decker bunker which was specially built for the occasion. Washington Post reported that Mr. Weinberger "confirmed that the United States' nuclear umbrella will continue to provide additional security to the Republic of Korea." As a matter of fact, according to the Communique, both countries had signed an agreement that would expedite the transfer to South Korea of $2 billion in war reserve stockpiles owned by the United States. It is generally acknowledged that there are between 800 to 1,000 nuclear missiles located in South Korea. Mr. Weinberger believed such a "unique agreement" would be beneficial to both countries. What is the real purpose of American protection of the military dictatorship in South Korea? The government of the United States has been saying that South Korea needs such American protection because the North Korean regime is regarded as an ever-present menace and potential attacker.

Invasion Dates Back to 100 Yrs. ago

Let me now take you back a 100 years ago in Korea when the Kingdom of Korea entered into the first international treaty with a Western power. On May 22, 1882, Korea and the United States signed a commercial treaty which became a model for the rest of the Western imperial powers.

The United States was just emerging as an imperial power, turning as an industrial nation from an agricultural nation after the Civil War, and was searching new markets in the Pacific and Asia. She had already occupied Midway, Samoa, and the islands of Hawaii, and reached China and Korea. The Kingdom of Korea was a declining feudal society, conveniently located as a bridge to China. As a new market and an ideal location, Korea was a desirable place for the United States to dominate. William Seward, Secretary of States, said: "The United States needs a contact point or a colony in Asia," and the issue of occupation of Komun Island located in South Sea of Korea discussed at the Congress of the United States. With such an aggreswive policy in mind, S.S. General Sherman moved into Taedong River and had threatened the city of Pyongyang. A local war fought on the spot, and the first American ship to have sunk in the river and never able to return home. This unfortunate incident delayed American ambition in Korea for a while, but did not discourage her to stay away from the Korean Peninsula.

The second attempt to open Korea was more unorthodox in manner. A group of Americans from Shanghai arrived at the west coast of Chung Chong Province by S.S. China, smuggled into Korea, and dug up the tomb of Taewon-Kun's father. Taewon-Kun was a de facto ruler at that time because his son–the king, was still a young teenager. Digging up the tomb was, of course, illegal, and digging Taewon-Kun's father's tomb created virtually a national crisis.

Jenkins, a leader of the tomb excavation, testified in court that the Americans were going to use Taewon-Kun's father's skeletons to bargain with Taewon-Kun for the purpose of opening the door. Such a message was forwarded to Secretary William Seward. Taewon-Kun was obviously furious over the incident. His closed door policy against the Western "barbarians" became a national policy. Five American black ships under the leadership of the battleship Colorado with 1,230 sailors on the ships invaded Kanghwa Island, west of Seoul, the national capitol. The American invasion failed again. Finally, the United States requested help from China and began negotiations with the Koreans through Li Hung-Chang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.

The 1882 treaty between Korea and the United States was no different from any other treaties which the Western imperialists made with China and Japan earlier. They were all discriminatory and contained a clause of extraterritoriality. Korean nationality was also mistreated in Hawaii as slave laborers by the Hawaiian sugar plantation group which was not in the spirit and letter of the treaty at the turn of the century. The treaty was one-sided and Koreans gained nothing from it.

The true nature of American imperialism had, however, been revealed in the secret agreement of 1905 between the United States and Japan, generally known as the Taft-Katsura agreement. In this agreement, the U.S. recognized Japan's special interest in Korea which was contrary to the spirit of the 1882 treaty. In other words, the U.S. government violated the letter of the treaty and betrayed an international commitment. The U.S. government had clearly demonstrated that she had no intention to honor the international treaty and wanted to exploit weak nations in Asia and the Pacific as she did the Philippines. Japan, on the other hand, invaded Korea in 1910 with the support of the United States, Great Britain, and other imperialists of that time.

The Korean governmental officials as well as King Kojong himself, trusted the U.S. government and expected her to rescue the Kingdom when Japan invaded Korea. This is an indication of how naive and stupid the Korean leaders were in those days. Naivety and stupidity of the leaders were not limited to the early century, but the tendency has remained in Korea ever since the treaty was signed. "The United States is a good friend of Korea" idea has remained with the officials and the people of Korea all these years. There were no anti-American expressions in Korea until very recently. As a matter of fact, not until we have experienced the Kwangju uprising in May, 1980, there were no visible anti-American attitudes.

Not only the U.S. government betrayed Korea through the 1905 secret agreement with Japan, but she also denied the right of self-determination in 1919 when the peaceful patriotic national movement challenged the Japanese colonial policy in Korea. President Wilson's "self-determination" idea had nothing to do with Korea and other colonies which were under the Western and Japanese imperialists. The double standard of the Wilsonian concept was soon exposed to the world.

Occupation of S. Korea since 1945

The worst exposure of the U.S. imperialism, however, was shown with the American occupation of South Korea for the purpose of disarming the enemy troops.

First of all, the American troops, the 24th Army Corps, had formulated its occupational policy in South Korea based on the information supplied by the Japanese who were still occupying Korea at the end of the war. The Japanese information to the Americans military forces stated that the Koreans were inferior, criminal, and a factional kind of people. (G. E. Meade, Military Government in Korea, New York, 1951).

It is understandable that the soldiers who were fatigued with war arriving in Korea after being entertained at the luxury Chosun Hotel by the Japanese, felt a mood of festivity. (Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, Vol. 5, No. 4. December 1973). The Americans led by Brigadier General Harris kept the most hated Japanese officers and the pro-Japanese Koreans at their offices instead of those patriotic Koreans who were welcoming the Americans as their liberators. Thus, the American military leaders began to trust the Japanese, not the Koreans, even before General MacArthur signed the documents of the Japanese surrender.

Secondly, the American military leaders in South Korea had maintained the posture that the ruling power, Japan, is superior to the ruled nation, Korea, from the beginning of her occupation of South Korea. They took the Japanese perception of the Koreans as supposed to be racially inferior, socially criminal, and politically factional, literally without their own effort to find out the truth about the nation they were destined to govern.

I remember that the Koreans in the United States during the WW II, were desperately fighting for a promise of her independence after the war by the leaders of the allies. At that time, I asked Dr. Horace Underwood to address American students at the University of Washington, and the American missionary said: "I believe the Koreans are capable of self-determination because they have been governing their churches for decades, and they can certainly govern their government." Unfortunately, not all Americans supported Dr. Underwood's position. The American military leaders, from the beginning of the occupation, insulted the Koreans, ignored their wishes, neglected the fair and just policy which they declared they would carry out.

Thirdly, the American military government in South Korea had treated the Koreans as their enemies, not as their friends, in spite of the fact that the Koreans considered the Americans as their liberators. It was an ironic situation. General John Hodge, the American Military Commander in South Korea made it very clear that the AMG in South Korea must follow the model of an occupied enemy territory policy. Professor Bruce Cummings stated in his recent book that General Hodge's order to his troops were of exactly the same type of order that would have been the troops in occupied enemy territory. (Bruce Cummings, The Origins of Korean War, 1981, P. 126). General Hodge was an absolute military dictator in South Korea from August, 1945 to August, 1948. Such situation can prevail only at occupied enemy territory according to known international provision. "Korea is enemy of the United States" was the attitude became the basic occupational policy, and remains so. Just as the Japanese troops, under the American order, fired upon the Korean patriots (who were welcoming the American troops), at the West coast of Seoul, the Korean national army, again under the American order, fired upon the patriotic citizens of Kwangju, 35 years later, for the same reason. The American military leaders in South Korea do not see the Koreans as their friends. There was very little difference between the American military occupation and the Japanese occupation. In some areas, the situation under the American occupation was worse. For instance, in the field of agriculture and food supply, South Korea had been the bread basket of the nation for centuries, was self-sufficient in food supplies at the time of the American occupation and certainly at the time of the beginning of industrialization under the Park regime.

Today, South Korea imports nearly 50% of their needed food stuffs from abroad, most of them from the United States. In 1981 the South Korean government imported 7,225,000 tons of grains which is more than 13 times the 1966 figure. In terms of money it is 42 times that of 1966. Sacrificing the agricultural production for the benefit of the industrialization did not benefit the people.

37-Year Support of Dictatorship

Inheriting the AMG authoritarian policy starting with the Syngman Rhee regime and now the military dictator Chun Doo Hwan, 37 years of dictatorial regime continued in South Korea. The U.S. troops, 42,000 of them, with a thousand nuclear missiles, are protecting the dictatorial regime because, they claim, they wish to protect South Korea from possible invasion from the North.

Korea maintained self-determination against many foreign invasions in her long history until the U.S. and Western powers supported Japan to invade Korea. The imperial powers said then that Japan could protect Korea from possible invasion from North. History proves that it was not so today, they are repeating again that South Korea needs a protection from possible invasion from the North. According to the recent study of the Brooking's Institute (May 16, 1981), as well as the Pentagon's report and the Japanese government's, invasion from the North is very remote. So, who is telling the truth? And who is lying now?

The U.S.'s Korea policy has been based on bad logic for a century. It is about time they rectify it. Times have changed. The people's perception has changed. It is more evident now than ever. The Korean people understand now that their national interest can be protected only through an independent sovereign power based on true self-determination. They don't have to listen to either General John A. Wickham, former Commander of U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea, who advised Chun Doo-Hwan to handle the Kwangju citizens with "iron hand," or Ambassador Richard Walker who called the anti-Chun democratic Koreans "spoiled brats". Koreans are decent peace-loving people. Their struggle to restore democracy and national unification is also an attribute to world peace as well as to restore sanity and sanctity in the United States.

The U.S. Congress has approved $110 million military budget for the U.S. troops in South Korea for coming year. This is more than three times an increase of the previous budget. This expenditure has nothing to do with either the benefit of the American people or the Koreans. Such astronomical military budget is to protect Ameircan business interests there while aiding the military dictator. The story is familiar whether you look at the situation in El Salvador or in the Philippines. Before the U.S. becomes alienated from the world, the American people must speak up and the Korean-Americans must join them.

In his interview with ABC's George Will, Dr. Zhigniew Brzezinski, former National Security Adviser to President Carter, commented, "Washington could be taken out literally in 4 minutes by a depressed trajectory shot from a Soviet submarine and 150 million Americans could perish in approximately 30 minutes if the Soviet fired all their arsenals at us."

Growing Anti-Americanism in S. Korea

Living in America and hearing about "limited nuclear war," "possibility of winning in nuclear war" horrify me. I begin to wonder who modified the commandment "Thou Shalt Not Kill" to "Thou Shalt Not Kill except the Enemy" or "Thou Shalt Not Kill except on the Grand Scale." Can we imagine any Korean proposing to kill all 18 million North Koreans in order to get rid of three million Communists there? Senator Goldwater said that he would have done that to North Vietnam if he were elected President. Thank God, he wasn't elected. Can we imagine any American plan to risk 150 mil. American lives to kill 200 mil. Russians? We see the evilness of nuclear bombs. And there are thousands of them in South Korea.

"We must recreate a climate in which the U.S. and the Soviet Union can co-exist. Preventing nuclear war is the pre-condition," said former Senator J. William Fulbright on May 15, 1982 at Columbia, MO. We should say that it is about time that we should recreate a climate in which South and North Korea can co-exist without fearing of another war.

We must believe that there is a power that is stronger than evil power of nuclear bombs, the power of military forces in our world. There is the power of morality, justice, and human spirit. We must have self-confidence. We must believe in the power of the human spirit. Anti-war power in the U.S. ended the tragic war in Vietnam.

(Continued on page 7)

DPRK Athletes Make Strong Showing in 9th Asiad

The 9th Asiad was held from Nov. 19 to Dec. 4 in New Delhi, India, with the participation of some 4,600 athletes from 33 Asian countries, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The DPRK athletes participated in 15 events including field and track, gymnastic and shooting.

The DPRK athletes captured 17 gold, 19 silver and 20 bronze medals in the games.

Among the DPRK athletes two Korean nationals in Japan were included. They were Kim Gwang Ho, member of the Korean Soccer Team in Japan and Ha Mun Hwan, sophomore of history and geography department of Choson University (Tokyo) and a member of the soccer club of the university.

Follows the result of the DPRK athletes in the games:

The DPRK mark shooter So Gil San won a streak of 7 gold medals in the individual and team events in the 9th Asiad. It was an Asiad record that one athlete got 7 gold medals.

A DPRK track event ace Chang Yong Ae won two gold medals in the women's 800 and 1,500 metres.

FIELD AND TRACK

–Women's 800 metres
(1) Chang Yong Ae 2.05.69 (Asiad record)
–Women's 1,500 metres
(1) Chang Yong Ae 4.1840 (Asiad record)
(3) Kim Ok Son 4.23.22
–Women's 3,000 metres
(1) Kim Ok Son 9.30.22
(2) Kim Chun Hwa 9.32.36

SWIMMING

–Women's 100-metre breast stroke
(2) Kim Myong Suk 1.14.85
–Women's 200 metre breast stroke
(2) Kim Myong Suk 2.43.22

GYMNASTIC

–Men's individual
(3) Li Chol Hyon 116.90
–Men's team
(3) DPRK team (Li Chol Hon, Li Su Gil, Li Gil Su, Sin Kui Dok, Kim Gwang Song, Cho Hun) 286.10
(Men's Apparatus Competition)
–Pommel horse
(1) Li Chol Hon 19.80
–Rings
(1) Li Su Gil 19.80
–Floor exercise
(2) Li Chol Hon 19.65
–Vaulting horse
(3) Li Gil Su 19.30
–Horizontal bars
(2) Li Chol Hon 19.45
–Women's individual
(3) Choe Jong Sil 77.45
–Women's team
(2) DPRK team (Choe Jong Sil, Choe Myong Hui, Li Jong Ae, Li Sun Ok, Choe Sun Sil) 188.95
(Women's Apparatus Competition)
–Uneven bars
(2) Choe Jong Sil 19.75
(2) Li Jong Ae 19.75
–Floor exercise
(1) Choe Jong Sil 19.85

WRESTLING

–48 kg category
(2) Kim Chol Hwan
–74 kg category
(3) Choe Sang Mo
–82 kg category
(3) Pak Gi Hong

WEIGHTLIFTING

–56 kg category
(2) Yang Ui Yong 265.0 kg (Asiad record)
(3) Chang Je Hwan 257.5 (Asiad record)
–60 kg category
(2) Li Hi Bong 277.5 (Asiad record)
–82.5 kg category
(2) Kim Hung Sam 330 kg (Asiad record)
–110 kg category
(2) Pak Bong Jun 337.5 (Asiad record)

BOXING

–54 kg category
(3) Pyong Song O
–57 kg category
(1) Yo Ryon Sik
–60 kg category
(1) Chong Jo Ung
–63.5 kg category
(3) Son Song Chan
–67 kg category
(2) Ryu Bun Hwa
–81 kg category
(3) Li Un Yong
–91 kg category
(1) Cho Bong Gil

TABLETENNIS

–Men's singles
(3) Cho Yong Ho
–Women's doubles
(3) Li Yong Suk, Rim Jong Hwa
(3) Kim Gyong Sun, Chang Yon Ok
–Women's team event
(2) DPRK team (Kim Gyong Sun, Li Yong Suk, Chang Yon Ok)

Rowing

–Coxed fours
(2) DPRK team (Kang Sang Gun, Sin Gyong Chol, Kim Sang Chol, Chon Hyong Guk, Ra Jong Uk)
–Single sculls
(3) Li Dong Gwon

ARCHERY

–Women's individual all-round title
(1) O Gwang Sun 1,295 (Asiad record)
–Women's team
(2) DPRK team (O Gwang Sun, Kim Hye Suk, Kim Rye Suk) 3,800 (Asiad record)

SHOOTING

–Smallbore rifle
Individual: (3) Kim Yun Sop 1,131
Team: (3) DPRK team (Kim Yun Sop, Kim Dong Gil, Kim Gyong Ho, Hong Gwang Sik) 4,501
–Air rifle
Individual: (2) Kim Dong Gil 571
Team: DPRK team (Kim Dong Gil, Kim Yun Sop, Kim Gyong Ho, Hong Gwang Sik) 2,254
–Air pistol
Individual: (1) So Gil San 576
Team: (1) DPRK team (So Gil San, Chon Tae Song, Kim Gi Jong, Kim Chi Man) 2,288
–Rapid fire pistol
Individual: (1) So Gil San 594
Team: DPRK team (So Gil San, Kim Su Il, Nam Son U, Ho Song Guk)
–Free pistol
Individual: (1) So Gil San 567 (Asiad record)
Team: (1) DPRK team (So Gil San, Kim Gi Jong, Kim Chi Man, Chon Tae Song) 2,217 (Asiad reocrd)
–Centre fire pistol
Individual: (1) So Gil San 587 (Asiad record)
Team: (1) DPRK team (Kim Chi Man, So Gil San, Nam Son U, Kim Su Il) 2,333 (Asiad record)
–Skeet
Individual: (2) Ma Il Nam 191
Team: DPRK team (Na Il Nam, Li Sang Uk, Sin Nam Ho, Li Jong Su) 563

DPRK Del. to 9th Asiad Hits AFC's Unjust Step Re DPRK-Kuwait Semi-Final in Soccer Games

In connection with an incident involving in the semifinal between the DPRK and Kuwait, the Asian Football Conference Dec. 1 took unjust steps to ban the DPRK from international football for two years.

This unwarranted sanction prompted the DPRK delegation to hold Dec. 3 a press conference in New Delhi in protest and issue a statement, clarifying its stand on the issue.

Follows a full text of the statement:

The Olympic delegation of the D.P.R. Korea expresses gratitude to the government and people of the Republic of India and the Special Organising Committee for their sincere efforts exerted in the best possible way for successful performance of the 9th Asian Games in keeping with the Constitution of the Asian Games Federation.

We have been making every earnest effort to make the 9th Asiad a proper landmark in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and sportsmen in Asia and in contributing to the healthy promotion of sports in Asia.

But as you are all ware, during the semi-final between D.P.R. Korea and Kuwait played at the Jawaharal Nehru Stadium on November 30th, Thai referee G. Vijit declared an utterly preposterous 11 m penalty, at a decisive moment when the victory was already promised to our team.

This is a shameful insult not only to the Korean players and people but also to all the friendly Indian people who watched the game. It goes without saying that it was crystal clear to the thousands of spectators and pressmen as well as to the football specialists and officials that the referee's "decision" of penalty was a prefabricated act to put down our team.

But for the smooth proceeding of the 9th Asiad we did not lose our patience while going on with the match up to the end. In the meantime we repeatedly lodged official requests to AFC President Dato' Hamzah, and the Referee's Committee to solve this problem fairly and reasonably.

On the contrary, instead of punishing the referee and taking a reasonable measure, Dato Hamzah and some other officers concerned, talking black into white, made an unjust "decision" to suspend the D.P.R. Korea Football Association from the Football Tournaments organized by the Asian Football Confederation, and are wildly trying to force us to accept it.

The AFC Disciplinary Committee which was held on December 1st could not reach final agreement on the matter, submitting only some recommendations to the Executive Committee, which decided to transfer the problem to the AFC Congress. But they did not have it discussed in the Congress nullifying this. Instead, they put it to the Executive Committee meeting held on December 3rd in the absence of our delegates and unilaterally made a "decision".

Some AFC officers did not hesitate to expose their hostile feelings towards some member associations which devotedly strive to promote the Asian football and struggle for justice and solidarity of Asia, while imposing sanctions upon them on unjust grounds. The present outcome is sheerly a product of those behind the scene who seek to abuse the Asian Football for their dirty purpose and a dangerous plot to bring about disintegration of the AFC.

The Olympic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that it will never accept the unfair decision made by the AFC Ex-Committee and strongly demands immediate withdrawal of this unjust decision. We sternly state that if AFC Executive Committee does not realise our just demand it is warned to take the entire responsibility for all consequences springing from it.

As in the past so in the future, the Olympic delegation of the D.P.R. Korea will do everything it can for the sound development of the Asian football.

We once again express our thanks to the people and social circles of India for their wholehearted support and assistance rendered to our football team.

(Continued from page 6)

Anti-intervention power prevents the American intervention in El Salvador today. We must demand the withdrawal of American troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

It was twenty-nine months ago from this date that the blood of two thousands of Koreans filled the city of Kwangju. Why? Because they cried out for democracy and freedom, and against a bloody dictatorship of the Chun Doo-Hwan regime.

What did the U.S. government do about it? The story is well-known to all of us. Two years later, on March 18, the American culture centre in Pusan was burned by South Korean students. These students are enrolled at Koryu Techological Seminary, a ultra-conservative Presbyterian institute in Pusan. Pamphlets distributed in and out of the building demanded the withdrawal of the 42,000 U.S. troops from south Korea. The statement stated that the U.S. "stop making this Korea a subjugated state and withdraw from this land." The students denounced U.S. and Japanese economic subjugation of Korea, condemned the support of Chun's dictatorial regime.

Recently 42 Korean priests and preachers warned in public that anti-American feelings would grow as long as the present American Korea policy continues. An American Presbyterian missionary reports her eyewitness tale in following "so much of that life today is violent, and assault by totalitarian governments, when your friends and Christian coworkers are carted off to jail as ours have been, when your neighbors and your students are shot in front of your eyes as ours have been, when you attend 24 funerals in a single day as I have done, you are involved." (Mrs. Martha Huntley said, "This involvement is not politics; it is gospel," (Presbyterian Survey, March 1982).

Whatever you want to call it, either politics or gospel, the struggle for democracy will continue as long as there is a dictatorial regime there. We can only prevent anti-American uprising, another Kwangju tragedy if and when we restore democracy there, and pursue for a national unification.

For the purpose of amicable relationship between Korea and the United States at this beginning of the second century of our treaty relationship, let us arm ourselves with justice and morality, no more of gun-boat diplomacy, no nonsense about a limited nuclear war and a possibility of winning war in nuclear holocaust, and let us pursue with a spirit of dynamic love and reconciliation.

Christmas and Peace

By Andrew Hughes

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article written by Australian journalist Andrew Hughes originally appeared in the December, 1982 issue of the New English Classroom, an English-language monthly magazine, published by the Sanyusha Co. and is reproduced with permission.

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We'll soon be listening again to Christmas carols, and whether they are used as an aid to the commercialization of the season, or sung with a spirit of devotion to the legend of the birth of the Christ child, we will still sing along with our familiar favorites. Having been raised in that tradition, as I was, one's rational thoughts still submit to the sentiment of the words and rhythms of the season. And we will even be lifted above all the mundane and prosaic demands of every day by hearing again those noble words of the prophet Isaiah so magnificently embodied in Handel's "Messiah", or be carried away again by Beethoven's Ninth.

But when we hear those words "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more", what response will they evoke in us?

GENOCIDAL MASSACRE

In the midst of our devotion to peace, in the months of SSD, from the great demonstrations in New York to the annual pilgrimages to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we have witnessed one of the most brutal wars of genocide, comparable only with Lidice and Auschwitz, the mass extermination of a people whose crime was a demand for a homeland from which they had been driven, and the right of national self-determination. And the brutal military assault was committed by the very people whose prophet had written those inspiring words embodied in "The Messiah", a sentence which begins with "Out of Zion shall go forth the law. .". Their partners in this great Lebanon massacre, that culminated in early September in the brutal savagery that wiped out some 1500 people, men, women and children, call themselves "Christian" Phalangists. The daily, Neues Deutschland, on Sept. 20 said "This sickening act will be recorded for all time in the annals of imperialist crime, alongside the fascist barbarity during the Second World War and the mass murder in Song My by U.S. henchmen."

As accessory before and after, and even through the commission of the crime, is imperialist USA, that in its very constitution calls on the name of God, and boasts of its Christian civilization. It supplied the main weapons of Israel's aggression and never ceased its supplies even when the worst evidence of the unqualified mass nature of the assault became known, such as in the use of white phosphorus bombs and antipersonnel cluster bombs for civilian mass extermination.

FACING REALITY AT CHRISTMAS

These facts recall us again to the reality we must face, putting aside the sentiments that the Christmas season evokes, and looking frankly at what threatens the whole of humanity if we do not end the arms race.

Let us set out a series of propositions to state the case. The division of the world into two blocs in confrontation must be resolved. How can we break free of this? The very nature of modern war, with its weapons of mass destruction, nuclear, chemical and biological, outmodes war as a means of resolving international disputes. The very character of war has changed. Whereas war was a struggle between combatants, it now means indiscriminate destruction of civilians, men, women and children, and the destruction of the whole social and cultural fabric by which we survive – the family, the community, the economic links, etc. The enormous expenditure of resources in preparation for war is bankrupting rich and poor nations alike, and depriving vast numbers of our fellow humans of the means of satisfactory living; food, clothing, shelter, education and all the social means of survival.

RELIGION SERVING IMPERIALISM

Our minds will go back to the war crimes of this century as we think of these things, and how, under the impact of war, all rational thought is swept away. Referring to the recent Falklands hostilities and Lebanon, one of the speakers at this year's World Conference against A & H Bombs said "how easily people can relapse into primitive warlike responses when they are led to believe that their own interests or national identity are threatened." And it seems incredible but true that the name of God is invoked in the process. In the recent Falklands dispute of rival imperialisms, we find, as the London Observer reported, "Runcie (Archbishop) blesses the British forces, and General Galtieri, ably assisted by some of the most blood-thirsty military chaplains, put over the line that God and the Church were on the side of Argentina."

I recall a satirical verse that I am sure predates all my readers. It comes from World War I.

"God heard the embattled nations sing and shout
God strafe England. God save the king.
God this, God that and God the other thing.
'Good God' said God, 'I've got my work cut out.' "

The term "Christian Phalangist" should be understood, lest it lead to astray, or at least to wonder. It is the name of an extreme right-wing party, established by the founder of the Gemayal family dynasty, the father of the present president of Lebanon, based on the fascist Phalange of Franco of Spain. The name "Christian" has little significance, in the truly religious sense, but distinguishes them from the followers of Islam.

History yields innumerable cases of the use of religion to serve imperialism and war. If we go back a few centuries we see the bloody conquest of Latin America and the destruction in the name of God and Church of the great historical religions and cultures of the Incas, the Mayans, and the Aztecs. The expansion of the British Empire follows a not dissimilar pattern, described sometimes as invasion by the Bible and the sword. Much of the evil of these imperial ways derives from the fallacy of a "God-given destiny" or "Chosen Race", or the "inherent supremacy" of Pan-Germanism of Hilter, which became the basis of his anti-Semitism. Japan has its own mythology of divine origin and "manifest destiny" to rule Asia that found expression in the aggression against China, the Nanking massacre, and even Unit 731 of biological warfare. Now, with US imperialism, it is the technological superiority of modern science that has become the God to be worshipped, the justification for attempting to establish imperial hegemony over the human race and resources – but like all imperialisms, doomed to fail; the first to develop nuclear weapons, to use them on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to advocate their use in war in Korea and Vietnam, and the only one ready to use them in response to conventional weapons; and backing the policy up is the so-called "moral majority", that in the name of "twice-born" Christians calls for the destruction of the enemies of their own choosing.

THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CHRISTMAS

Some earnest followers of the life and teachings of Christ will try to be absolute pacifists of the Tolstoy or Gandhian type. But there are few Mahatma Gandhis. For those who profess to be Christian, there is a positive role to be fulfilled – to devote themselves to the task of abolishing nuclear and all weapons of mass destruction. Otherwise, what does their profession mean?

Whatever one's attitude to the traditional practices of Christmas and the faith of many who accept the accumulations of myth, legend and doctrine that surround the season, it is necessary to look again at the historical facts of the period and events celebrated. It was the era of imperial Rome. The recorded teachings of Christ that have come down to us through history put him against the conventional religion of his day, and anti-imperialist in his attitude to state power. That is why he died. He challenged all that is represented by modern capitalism and imperialism. If "peace on earth" means anything to us it means that we have a task to do. There can be no silence in confronting the nuclear threat.

In the Olof Palme Committee's report, published under the title, Common Security, we find these words, "the 1980s have brought an unprecedented international manifestation of concern about nuclear war and insecurity. It is of the greatest importance to maintain the momentum of this period, not to disappoint people's hopes for peace.

Our vision is of an international order where there is no need for nuclear weapons, where peace and security could be maintained at much lower levels of conventional armaments and where our common resources could be devoted to providing greater freedom and a better life for people.

I am convinced that this vision is shared by most people around the globe, and I have great faith in their ability to work for its realization."

Back in the 19th Century, John Addington Symonds wrote these inspiring words. They have stayed with me for some 60 years and I pass them on for Christmas 1982.

These things shall be a nobler race than ere the world hath known shall rise with flame of figedom in their souls and light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave and strong to spill no drop of blood, but dare all that shall plant man's lordship firm on earth and sky and sea and air.

To Our Nation

EDITOR'S NOTE: The People's Korea has obtained one of the copies of handbills scattered by Seoul National University students on the streets of downtown Seoul on Nov. 3 this year.

In an appeal entitled "To Our Nation," students urged the people to take actions for democracy and called for the recall of U.S. Ambassador Walker.

Here is a full text of the appeal.

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Fellow countrymen,

We students have risen, putting aside our precious books, as we could not put up with the dark realities of this land.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan massacred 2,000 citizens in Kwangju and grasped power by ending democratic hopes of the entire people.

This time, he, without expressing any words of apology or regrets for what he did in Kwangju, killed Mr. Pak Kwan Hyon who had been tortured and respected by the democratic citizens in prison.

After seizure of power, Chon Du Hwan covered the eyes and ears of the people with the basic law on the press and the consequent muzzling of mass media, and put down all the conscientious students, workers and religionists with evil laws such as the law on assemblies and demonstrations and the social protection law.

The police of this country proved itself a "cudgel against the people" by slaughtering innocent inhabitants in Wiryong in spring last.

The decision to host Olympic Games in 1988 came as an embarrassment to a majority of people who languish in poverty. Workers who had been involved with subway construction lost their lives in accidents.

Who is behind the Chang Yong Ja scandal which caused a great indignation and discouragement within the popular masses who work hard every day?

Why could she take such an arrogant attitude toward the people during trial sessions?

The real-name trade system the authorities announced on July 3 was a stop-gap remedy to appease the people who showed indignation at the financial scandal. Even the July 3 financial reform plan has now vanished into smoke under pressure of *jaebol*.

The June 28 measure to cut interest rates and the Sep. 4 tax cut proposals were steps aimed at filling the stomach of *jaebol* and at imposing a heavy burden upon the people at large.

Self-sufficiency in food dropped to 55 percent while the authorities are importing sizable amounts of rice from the United States. Huge amounts of foreign loans have been already introduced.

Chon Du Hwan is asking Japan for aid to maintain his power. He is taking a humiliating attitude toward Japan which has no intention of correcting school textbook descriptions about World War II.

As to the Control Data case, Chon protected the American company and suppressed our workers while taking no appropriate steps against U.S. Ambassador Walker who made insulting remarks against our people several times.

Chon Du Hwan has cracked down on the activities of labour unions which work for the workers' justifiable right to existence. In the recent Wuon Poong case, he mobilized goon squads and the police whose original mission should protect workers, to beat at random workers of Wuon Poong Textile Company who tried to protect the trade union. For whom do they advertize "justice" and "a welfare society"?

The authorities adopt changeable and rought-and-ready educational policies without giving any thought to lack of professors and school facilities. Entrance examinations are stirring up the gambling spirit among students who are pure in thought. In addition, the education ministry adopted the graduation quota system last year. Under the system, which allows admission of up to 30 percent students more than the graduation quota, every college and university expells students to meet the graduation quota while students are sophomores or before becoming seniors.

These are vicious anti-educational steps intended to deprive students of sound critical ability and pure national spirit and to ask them only for obedience.

Plainclothesmen and hooligans have been deployed on the campus to prevent students from calling for truth and freedom. Plainclothesmen showed up at a place where students and school authorities of Kyung Hee University were going to discuss the matter of transfer of the campus and beat at random students with timber and steel pipes. Scores of students were injured in the assault.

Chon Du Hwan can maintain his rule only through merciless violence and now tries to cling to power. He has no hesitation in selling the honor of the Korean people to foreign countries to remain power.

Fellow countrymen,

Still, do you intend to look at this tragic country where the military and *jaebol* act as they please and injustice and violence are tolerated are tolerated?

We students have taken to the streets to denounce Chon Du Hwan's terrorism and anti-popular conducts and to show our determination to take over the will of our predecessors who fought against the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, shedding their blood.

Let us demonstrate our burning aspiration after democracy to the Chon junta from which we can expect nothing.

Violence and suppression by the junta look that much serious for the moment.

However, the day is getting near when Chon Du Hwan junta will bite the dust before the steady and strong stream of our national history.

–Perform memorial services for 2,000 Kwangju citizens and the late Pak Kwan Hyon on May 17 and Nov. 3.

–Correct economic policies imposing a burden upon the people.

–Release workers of Control Data and Wuon Poong Textile companies and reinstate them.

–Guarantee the activities of trade unions.

–(To Japan) Stop economic cooperation with the Chon junta and correct distorted textbook descriptions.

–(To the United States) Recall U.S. Ambassador Walker.

–Repeal the basic law on the press, the law on assemblies and demonstrations and the social protection law.

–Set free political prisoners and democratic figures.

–Cancel death penalties imposed upon Kim Hyon Jang and Mun Bu Sik.

–Abolish the graduation quota system and stop suppressing the campus.

–Revive "the Day of Student".

–Chon Du Hwan, step down from power right away, taking all the responsibilities.

On behalf of the democratic students of Seoul National University
Nov. 3, 1982.

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